

COLD WAR: ORIGINS AND ELEMENTS

Essential Understandings:

- 1) The Cold War set the framework for _____ for 45 years after the end of _____. It also influenced American _____, the conduct of _____, and the role of the _____ in the _____ after 1945
- 2) The Cold War was essentially a _____ between two very different ways of organizing _____, _____, and the _____:

A) The _____-led western nations' belief in _____, _____ freedom, and a _____ economy	B) The _____ belief in a _____ state and _____
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Origins of the Cold War

- **Definition:** "The _____ that developed after WWII between the _____ and the _____ for power and influence in the world
- The Cold War lasted from 1945 to the _____ of the Soviet Union in 1991."

1945 – A Critical Year

- Cooperation during WWII between United States and Soviet Union was _____ arrangement
 - _____ of 1917 – American troops supported anti-Communist resistance
 - USSR _____ to peace conferences after WWI
 - U.S. _____ recognize Soviet government until 1933
 - Soviets signed a pact with _____ before WWII
 - Soviets _____ with Americans/British over battle _____, postwar _____ during WWII
 - Americans _____ communism
- _____ Conference of 1945 – Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill met to work out future of _____ and _____
 - Germany divided into American, British, French, and Soviet _____
 - American, British, French zones → _____
 - Soviet zone → _____
 - Conflict over future of _____
- Leaders agreed to form _____
- _____ becomes president

Conflicting postwar goals

United States 1) Fought to bring _____, economic _____ to conquered nations of Europe/Asia. 2) Economically strong and politically open world = _____ for American products	Soviet Union 1) Wanted to _____ and protect its own interests = “ _____ ” 2) Spread of _____ throughout the world = supported totalitarian Communist governments in _____
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Clash of Ideologies

	United States	Soviet Union
Political system	_____ government Democracy: government by the _____, either directly or through elected representatives	_____ government Totalitarianism: _____ controls all aspects of citizens' lives, one ultimate leader
Economic system	_____ (free market) Capitalism: economic system in which the factors of production are owned _____; DIFFERENT SOCIAL CLASSES EXIST	_____ (socialism) Socialism: economic system in which property/means of production are owned _____; NO SOCIAL CLASSES

- **Communism:** “economic system in which there is _____ state or private property, all goods are owned in _____, and there is _____ of citizens

The “Iron Curtain”

- February 1946 – _____ predicted ultimate triumph of communism over capitalism.
- March 5, 1946 – _____ responded while speaking in Fulton, Missouri
 - “*From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an _____ has descended across the Continent...*”

Marshall Plan

- Unveiled by Secretary of State George C. Marshall in 1947
- United States supported European _____ from World War II
- U.S. allocated approx. \$13 _____ to Western Europe

Berlin Airlift of 1948-1949

- Soviets _____ Allied access to West Berlin

- Blockade caused severe _____ of _____ and _____ for 2.5 million people in _____
- British and American _____ made more than 200,000 flights to deliver food, fuel, other supplies until May 1949

Communist Takeover of China

- The Communist takeover in China led by _____ shortly after WWII increased American fears of communist _____
- Rather than being strong allies, however, _____ and the _____ eventually became _____ for territory and diplomatic influence

Elements of the Cold War

Containment	American policy that called for the United States to _____ Soviet attempts to form Communist governments _____
Truman Doctrine	Pres. Harry Truman's 1947 _____ before a joint session of Congress, calling United States to take _____ role in the world, and declaring that the _____ would _____ nations threatened by communism
Development of Competing Alliances	<p>NATO (1949) North Atlantic Treaty Organization The Warsaw Pact (1955) _____ & _____ promise common defense</p> <p>● For nearly 50 years, both sides maintained large _____ forces facing each other in Europe _____ & _____ promised common defense</p>
Arms Race	<p>● Struggle between U.S. and Soviet Union to gain weapons _____</p> <p>● _____ – policy of making military power of U.S. and allies so strong that no enemy would dare attack out of fear</p> <p>● 1949 – U.S.S.R. exploded a nuclear bomb = new threat of nuclear war</p> <p>● United States _____ the only ones with the _____ anymore</p> <p>● Soviets focused on long-range rockets called ICBMs (Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles)</p>

Massive Retaliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● _____ instituted by Pres. Dwight D. EISENHOWER ● If the Soviets attacked at all, the United States would respond with _____ destructive nuclear force ● Established “ _____ ” _____
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Differences between WWII and Cold War

World War II	Cold War
_____ countries involved (US, Britain, Germany, France, Soviet Union, etc.)	_____ main superpowers (United States and Soviet Union)
_____ sides, alliances, and geographic areas (Allies vs. Axis in European, Pacific, and North African theaters)	_____/economic lines drawn between two powers (capitalism vs. communism, democracy vs. totalitarianism)
Actual _____	_____, but never direct military engagement between two powers
_____ used by United States	_____ nuclear weapons actually used
War ended with _____	_____ for U.S. in Korean/Vietnam Wars, war ended b/c of Soviet Union collapse